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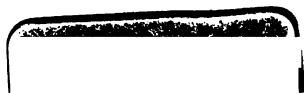
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A
S Y S T E M
OF
SHORT-HAND:

INVENTED

BY

Mr. JEREMIAH RICH,

AND IMPROVED

BY

Dr. DODDRIDGE.



OXFORD:

PRINTED BY SLATTER AND MUNDAY.

1805.

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RULES FOR THE LEARNER.

1. Commit the alphabet to memory, and learn to write it with ease and accuracy.

2. Carefully copy all the examples of letters joined together in § IX.

3. Learn diligently the vowels' places in § IV. and imitate the examples in § X.

4. Before you proceed farther, commit to memory the prepositions and terminations in § V. and write carefully over the examples in § XII.





5. It will be advantageous if the learner could next repeat by memory the arbitrary and symbolical characters in § VI. and the contractions, &c. in § VII and § VIII. in order to prevent him from writing those words by the rules of the alphabet and vowels' places. Then, covering the short-hand characters, let him try to write them all from the words, regularly, as they lie through the book, and in two or three trials he will accomplish it with ease. He will afterwards need nothing but practice to render him perfect.

§ I. THE LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET.

/	A	After	—	N	In, inn
l	B	Be, bee	∠	O	Order
c	C	Church, that	σ	P	Principality
o	D	Nothing	q	Q	Question
o	E	Eminent <i>he</i>	e	R	Remnant
∩	F	If, of	r	S	Small
γ	G	God	/	T	Thee, than
h	H	Hospitality	∖	UV	You
.	I	I, eye	∩	W	When
o	K	King	x	X	Example
o	L	Lord	γ	Y	Jerusalem
—	M	Man	z	Z	His, is





Most words in short-hand are composed of the letters of the alphabet, like other writing, excepting that various methods of abbreviation are used.

§ II. OBSERVATIONS ON SOME OF THE LETTERS.





1. A and T, which are much alike, are thus distinguished: ~~T~~ is longer than A, and is usually made from the bottom and joined to the next letter by the top; but T is generally begun at the top and joined by the bottom, as AL  TL  AN  TN 

2. C is never used as a single letter, but S is put for C when soft, and K when hard.—C made small stands for TH, large for CH.

3. There is no J, but G is used instead of it.—I is commonly used at the end of a word for Y.



4. "O" in writing quick is frequently rounded like L  as OM  ON  NOON 

5. Q stands for qu, the u being omitted after q, as it is always understood.

6. R after another letter is commonly made by a small scratch, as AR  TR  MR  DR 

7. There is but one character for U and V; but this is seldom used as a vowel, except at the beginning of a word.

8. X, which resembles x, is made larger, and somewhat sloping. Some occasionally use the common x.

9. No double letters are used in short-hand, excepting that two L's are put for **PL**, as . For **PH** **F**  is written, the sound only being regarded. So **K** for **CK**, &c.

§ III. OF THE JOINING OF LETTERS,

1. The letters in short-hand are always joined together without any stroke between them.—They should also be joined immediately without taking off the pen.

2. The letter **J**, being only a tittle, is excepted; but this is never used, unless at the beginning or end of a word.

3. When two letters are not joined together, it implies that a vowel intervenes, and that vowel is expressed by the position of the second letter. See the next Section.

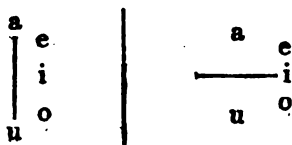
4. Some few letters, viz. lineal and perpendicular strokes, are not easily joined so as to be distinguished; for instance, **M** and **N**, **B** and **H**. In these cases, they may either be made longer than ordinary, or one of them made somewhat thicker than the other, of which examples are hereafter given.

*NOTE, Those who have already learned this short-hand, may observe that the examples from **RICM**, of what are called Double Consonants, are here omitted. A little reflection will convince any one that these had no sort of propriety, and they will be found to be entirely superseded in the following pages.*

§ IV. OF THE VOWELS.

1. Excepting at the beginning of words, the vowels are for the most part omitted, and the consonant following put in a particular position about the preceding.

2. The places of the several vowels are these.



EXAMPLES.

bad ² bed ¹ bid ¹ bod ¹ bud ¹
 mas ² fel ¹ wil ¹ top ² sun ²

3. When a word ends with a vowel, a dot is put in that vowel's place; as, ba i bi 1 bo 1. &c.

4. Y is considered as an I, and if the word ends with AY, a dot is put in the A's place, as say 2 day 2 way 1 but in other cases the Y is written; as, boy 1

5. No diphthongs are admitted; and when any two vowels come together in the same syllable, one of them only is used; as, seem 2 book 1 fear 1 field 1

6. But if two vowels come together in different syllables, the first is omitted and the other put in that vowel's place; as, lion *li* liar *li* doer *do* fuel *fu*.

7. In some cases however, it is more convenient to write a vowel than to omit it; as, name *ne* meet *me* moon *mo*.

8. In some short words, neither the vowel nor its place is regarded; as,

good <i>gu</i>	not <i>no</i>	with <i>wi</i>
sir <i>si</i>	did <i>di</i>	had <i>ha</i>
for <i>fo</i>	well <i>we</i>	said <i>sa</i>
nor <i>no</i>	which <i>whi</i>	sin <i>si</i>

and is hastily made like ad

9. E final, not being sounded, should always be omitted; as, some *su* time *ti* except in a few cases, where it may be necessary to distinguish one word from another. E is also sometimes used at the end of a word for Y; as, any *ni* honey *honi*.

10. When a word consists of two or more syllables, the vowel in each may be omitted, and its place observed as when there is but one; as, London *londn* vanity *vaniti*.

§ V. MARKS FOR PREPOSITIONS AND TERMINATIONS OF WORDS.

ac, act - - - - -	Λ	sion, tion - - - -	ρ
com, come - - - -	ω	tent - - - - -	Δ
ean, con - - - - -	Λ	ment - - - - -	m
car, cor - - - - -	γ	mount - - - - -	m
under - - - - -	✓	scnt, sent - - - -	} ω
pra - - - - -	δ	scient, science -	
pre - - - - -	δ	union - - - - -	u
pro, pru - - - - -	q	trans - - - - -	u
temp, tempt. - - -	T	serve - - - - -	} s
coun, count - - - -	α	sive, cieve - - - -	
ation - - - - -	α	suff - - - - -	ς
cation - - - - -	ε	sub - - - - -	ς
lation - - - - -	ε	ous, ious - - - -	ο
nation - - - - -	n	vert, verse - - - -	vity

These marks may be used promiscuously for prepositions or terminations, or intermediate syllables; and some of them likewise for whole words. For the manner in which they are compounded, see § XII.

Though it was proper to retain them all, it will be found that some of them take more time to make than would be sufficient to write the letters. This also applies to some of the following characters.

The marks for ment and mount are here made according to RICH, which in some copies are unnecessarily transposed. Those also for serve and cieve, are better as here distinguished.

§ VI. ARBITRARY AND SYMBOLICAL CHARACTERS.

NOTE, The several letters of the short-hand ALPHABET are placed *first*.—Some few Characters are here retained from RICH, which had been omitted, and are distinguished by being in *Italics*, and placed last.

A	
After	— — — — — /
above	— — — — — i
above all	— — — — — ~
about	— — — — — e
almighty	— — — — — ~
altogether	— — — — — ~
or thus	— — — — — #
among	— — — — — Δ
angel	— — — — — G
antichrist	— — — — — †
apostle	— — — — — a/
as	— — — — — s
appoint	— — — — — o
answer	— — — — — a

B

Be, bee	— — — — — i
blessed, bless	— — — — — u

before*	— — — — — v
behind	— — — — — i
between	— — — — — w
below	— — — — — !
beneath	— — — — — l
both	— — — — —
both together	— — — — — H
belong	— — — — — L
beginning	— — — — — E
behave or behalf	— — — — — A
<i>See have.</i>	
behold	— — — — — b
believe	— — — — — ll
or thus	— — — — — u
Babylon	— — — — — E
baptism	— — — — — b

* To distinguish *before* from *by*,
make it *anger*.

C

Church (<i>large</i>)	- - C
(<i>small</i>) that	- - - C
Christ †	- - - †
Christ Jesus	- - - †
Christian	- - - X
cross of Christ	- - - †
circumstance	- - - C
company	- - - C
companion	- - - C
comfort	- - - C
* commandment	- - - C
covetous	- - - C
congregation	- - - A
† In RICH Christ is written X	
and Christian	X

D

See N for	- - - D
David	- - - D
devil, dark	- - - X
deliver	- - - D
difficult	- - - D
discover	- - - D
Deuteronomy	- - - D
disorder	- - - D
See order.	
distinguished	- - - D

E

See H for	- - - E
eminent	- - - E
even	- - - E
equal	- - - E
ever	- - - E
everlasting (<i>see last</i>)	- - - E
enemy	- - - E
enlarge (<i>see large</i>)	- - - E
establish	- - - A
evangelist	- - - E
extraordinary	- - - E
Exodus	- - - E
eye	- - - E
eyes	- - - E
eternity	- - - E

F

() if or of *	- - - F
first	- - - F
flesh	- - - F
false	- - - F
fellow	- - - F
fellowship	- - - F
follow	- - - F
foundation	- - - A

* To distinguish *of* from *if*,
it is better to write IF.

G

God	---	4
Godhead	---	43
Genesis	---	4
great	---	4
grateful	---	4
gratitude	---	45
grace	---	4
glory	---	4
gracious	---	46
glorious	---	46
gospel	---	44
gospel of Christ	---	44
give, gift, gave	---	9
<i>better write</i>	---	4 17 4

H

Hospitality †	---	h
he	---	o
his	---	z
have	---	α
Heaven	---	h
Heaven and earth	---	h _g
heart	---	o
hope	---	h
holiness	---	h _{rs}

† This sign, like the thing signified, has got into disuse.

See the use of h, § VII. p. 17.

Holy Ghost	---	h ₁
hypocrite	---	(h)
hypocrisy	---	(h)
hypocritical	---	(h)

I

In, inn	---	-
is	---	z
it's, 'tis	---	7
in the midst	---	-
idolatry	---	t
ignorance	---	~
<i>see knowledge.</i>		

infinite	---	>
infinity	---	>
infinitely	---	z
inherit-ance	---	~
important, ce	---	o

J

Jerusalem (see Y)	---	γ
Jesus	---	i
Lord Jesus	---	i
Jehovah	---	γ
<i>or thus</i>	---	h
judge	---	h
justification	---	γ
joyful	---	γ

K

King - - - - - 〇
 kingdom - - - - - K
 ——— of Christ - K
 ——— of God - - - K
 ——— of Heaven K
 knowledge - - - - - 〇
 acknowledge - - - - - 〇

L

Lord - - - - - 〇
 Lord Jesus Christ - 〇
 large - - - - - 〇
 last - - - - - 〇
 Leviticus - - - - - 〇
 Levitical - - - - - 〇

M

Man - - - - - 〇
 many, multitude - - - 〇
 Moses - - - - - (m)
more easily written 〇

N

Nothing - - - - - 〇
 never - - - - - 〇
 nevertheless - - - 〇
 notwithstanding - - n

O

Order - - - - - 〇
 obedience - - - - - ob
 ordinance - - - - - 〇
 original - - - - - 〇
 overcome - - - - - 〇
 overplus - - - - - 〇

P

Praise - - - - - 〇
 prayer - - - - - 〇
 pride - - - - - 〇
 prisoner - - - - - 〇
 passover - - - - - 〇
 proportion - - - - - 〇
 providence - - - - - (p)
 principal, ple - - 〇
 parallel - - - - - 〇
 punishment - - - - - 〇

Q

Question - - - - - 〇
 query - - - - - 〇
 quantity - - - - - 〇

R

Remnant* - - - - - 〇

* This coincides with *over*,
 and is seldom used.

remember - - - - R
 return - - - - &
 repent - - - - &
 repentance - - - - &
 recover - - - - P
 religion - - - - L
 religious - - - - &
 rejoice - - - - &
 righteous - - - - &
 round about - - - - C

S

Small - - - - r
 shall - - - - C
 Sabbath - - - - f
 Satan - - - - S
 salvation - - - - S
 scripture - - - - ff
 sacred scriptures - - ss
 soul - - - - G
 spirit - - - - &
 spiritual - - - - S
 sanctification - - - - S

T

That - - - - C
 the - - - - .
 thee - - - - /

this - - - - E
 these - - - - E
 those - - - - E
 thus - - - - E
 thou - - - - G
 triumph - - - - f
 together - - - - #
 thousand - - - - 10
 ten thousand - - - - 20
 tabernacle - - - - H
 too, as two - - - - 2
 turn - - - - v

truth - - - - t

U

Upon - - - - &
 understand - - - - v
 understanding - - - - v
 underneath - - - - v

W

When - - - - .
 world - - - - C
 all over the world - C
 nothing in the world C
 or thus - - - - O
 wilderness - - - - C
 wicked - - - - W
 within C or - C

7. (...) over a word makes **LAW**; as, the Christian law ~~law~~ X

8. (...) after a word, — **POWER**; as, almighty power ~ . . .

*The same behind a word, — **WAY**; but this is not worth notice.*




Signification of certain Letters OVER a Word.

ad . .	↪	advantage	a great advantage	/ 9
bn . .	└	benefit	a small benefit	/ 8
h . . .	h	happy	he is happy	5 7
m . .	—	majesty	his majesty	z
n . . .	—	nature	light of nature	5 7
nl . . .	↪	natural	very natural	5 7
r . . .	8	righteous	few righteous	8
	8	satisfy	it will satisfy	7 8
	8	satisfaction . . .	it is no satisfaction . . .	7 8
v . . .	↪	vanity	childish vanity	5 7
z . . .	z	sacrifice	legal sacrifice	5 7



UNDER a Word.



k . . .	↪	covenant	Gospel covenant	7 8
r . . .	8	resurrection . . .	final resurrection	7 8



NOTE, In RICH's original work these and other marks for contraction are used to greater advantage, as they express more than a single word; for instance,





 the men of the world,
 the law of God,
 the covenant of grace, &c.



§ VIII. VARIOUS RULES OF ABBREVIATION.

1. A short stroke drawn from a letter makes **ING**, as, sing  Two strokes repeat it, as, singing  E

2. A curve over a syllable signifies **COVER**; as, discover  recover 

3. A large L under a word makes **FULL**; as, fearful , wonderful 

4. A vowel at the beginning of a word may be omitted, when the sound of it is made in pronouncing the next consonant; as, art  enter  empty  excellent 

5. Some omit the H (as many do in speaking) but this is not to be recommended at the beginning of words, unless where it is not to be pronounced, as in honour; but after W it may be left out; as, whom  wherefore 

6. Some short words may be joined together; *as*, of God *of* Christ *to* be *to* the *with* which *will not*

7. It is a rule of great importance in saving time, to take off the pen as seldom as possible; for the sake of which some other rules may sometimes be dispensed with.

8. But the chief rule of all is, to disregard the true spelling of words, to omit all superfluous letters, and use the fewest which best express the sound of the word.

9. Some long words may be abbreviated by omitting several letters; *as*, peculiarly impracticable inconvenient especially

10. But some words of many syllables, and especially compound words, which come too far below the line, may conveniently be divided,

As learners may be at a loss without a teacher, respecting the proper manner of joining some of the letters, and forming some words agreeably to the foregoing rules, various examples are here subjoined.

§ IX. EXAMPLES OF JOINING LETTERS,

A Vowel and a Consonant.

ab	av	er	ol	ug
ac†	aw	es	om*	uk
ad	ax	et	op	ul
af	eb	ev	or	un
ag	ec	ib	or	up
ak	ed	im	os	ur
al	ef	it	ot	or
am	eg	ob	ov	us
ap	ek	oc	ox	ut
ar	el	od	or	ux
or	em	of*	uc	
as	ep	og	ud	
at	eq	ok	uf	

† ath, see § II. 2.

* See § II. 4.

Two Consonants; or a Consonant with a Vowel.†

bc	br	cf	db	dn
bd	bs	cg	dc	dp
bf	bt	cm	dd, did	dr
bg	bw*	cp	de	ds
bh*	by	cr	df	dv
bl	cb	or	dg	dw
bn	cd	cs	dk	dy
bp	ce	cu	dl	fc

† Several of these occur in the middle of words only.

* See § III. 4.

fd	kt	pd	sh	we
fg	kw	ph	sk	wg
fl	lb	pk	sl	wh
fp	lc	pl	sp	wl
fr	ld	or	sq	wp
fs	le	pr	sr	wr
ft	lf	or	st	xc
fy	lg	ps	sv	xd
gc	lm	pt	sy	xh
gd	lp	qc	tb	xk
gh	lr	qd	tc	xl
gl	ls	ql	td	xm
gn	lt	qr	te	xp
gs	lv	rc	tf	xr
gy	ly	rd	th	xs
hc	mb	rf	tl	xt
hd	mc	rg	tn	yc
hg	md	rl	tp	yd
hl	me	rm	tr	ye
hn	mg	rp	ts	yf
hp	mk	rs	tw	yl
hr	ml	rt		yr
kb	mn	rv	V, See	ys
kc	mp	rw	the Vowel	yet
kd	mr	sc	U,	zl
kl	or	sd	p. 20.	zr
kn	ms	se		or
kp	mt	sf	we	
kr	pc	sg	wd	

* See § III. 5.

† See § III. 4.

‡ See § II. 2.

§ X. WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE, *with two or more Consonants, and the VOWEL'S PLACE observed according to § IV.*




bare ^ɪ	ground ^ʌ	pump ^ʊ	throat ^ə
best ^ɪ	hall ^ʌ	race ^ɛ	vain ^ɪ
boast ^ɔ	hand ^ʌ	rest ^ɛ	vend ^ɪ
bust ^ʌ	heal ^ʌ	rich ^ɪ	vex ^ɪ
bread ^ɛ	held ^ʌ	risk ^ɪ	vert ^ɪ
bright ^ɪ	hill ^ʌ	roast ^ɪ	vine ^ɪ
brute ^ɪ	hilt ^ʌ	rust ^ʌ	voice ^ɪ
dan ^ʌ	hull ^ʌ	sand ^ɪ	war ^ɪ
drain ^ɪ	hurt ^ʌ	stand ^ɪ	waste ^ɪ
dine ^ɪ	lane ^ʌ	string* ^ɪ	wilt ^ɪ
dint ^ɪ	land ^ʌ	song ^ɪ	would ^ɪ
fell ^ɪ	lend ^ʌ	strung ^ɪ	or ^ɪ
felt ^ɪ	lime ^ʌ	take ^ɪ	wit ^ɪ
frail ^ɪ	lost ^ʌ	task ^ɪ	white ^ɪ
flight ^ɪ	made ^ɪ	tribe ^ɪ	worst ^ɪ
fool ^ɪ	mast ^ɪ	trust ^ɪ	year ^ɪ
fond ^ɪ	mist ^ɪ	tooth† ^ɪ	yon ^ɪ
fruit ^ɪ	must ^ɪ	touch ^ɪ	young ^ɪ
gain ^ɪ	pack ^ɪ	trunk ^ɪ	youth ^ɪ
grand ^ɪ	park ^ɪ	think ^ɪ	or ^ɪ
grind ^ɪ	post ^ɪ	thought ^ɪ	


* See § VIII. 1.

† See § II. 2.

In the following words the vowels are written. See § IV. 7.

name - - -	leave - - -	chief - - -
main - - -	mean - - -	moon - - -
taught - -	mere - - -	won - - -
beat - - -	weep - - -	pound - - -
let - - - -	sweet - - -	foul - - -

NOTE, The vowel U has seldom occasion to be written but at the beginning of a word; unless when it is used, as it may conveniently be at the end of a word, instead of W; *as*, now  how  law 

The vowel E is oftener written than any other, consequently its place is seldome used, and therefore A may sometimes be admitted to take it, as will in some cases be found convenient; especially for the tallest letters; *as*, harm 

§ XI. EXAMPLES OF WORDS *consisting of* TWO or MORE SYLLABLES, *with the different* VOWELS' PLACES.

NOTE, The first letter of every word must be written in the *line*, and the others above or below it, according as the places of the vowels are.

Almost - - - - -	~y	ignoble - - - - -	~u
article - - - - -	ſ~	juniper - - - - -	~y
attribute - - - - -	~y	justice - - - - -	~y
banish - - - - -	~u	kindle - - - - -	~u
brighten - - - - -	~y	kindness - - - - -	~y
broken - - - - -	~u	lovely - - - - -	~u
danger - - - - -	~u	lonesome - - - - -	~u
dimly - - - - -	~u	lumber - - - - -	~u
empty - - - - -	~y	malice - - - - -	~u
entire - - - - -	~y	mighty - - - - -	~y
former - - - - -	~y	murmur - - - - -	~y
formerly - - - - -	~y	number - - - - -	~y
forerunner - - - - -	~y	opposite - - - - -	~y
fortune - - - - -	~y	pardon - - - - -	~y
fortunate - - - - -	~y	purpose - - - - -	~y
garnish - - - - -	~y	punish - - - - -	~y
ginger - - - - -	~y	quarrel - - - - -	~y
governor - - - - -	~y	quietly - - - - -	~y
harmless - - - - -	~y	ramble - - - - -	~y
heathen - - - - -	~y	reptile - - - - -	~y
humble - - - - -	~y	rudeness - - - - -	~y
humility - - - - -	~y	safety - - - - -	~y
idle - - - - -	~y	seemly - - - - -	~y
idleness - - - - -	~y	somebody - - - - -	~y

tarnish - - - - -	16	winter - - - - -	17
terrify - - - - -	16.	worship - - - - -	18
trifle - - - - -	17	worthy - - - - -	18.
trusty - - - - -	18	exercise - - - - -	18.
tumble - - - - -	18	exist - - - - -	18
umpire - - - - -	18	existence - - - - -	18
uproar - - - - -	18	extasy - - - - -	18
vanish - - - - -	18	exemplify - - - - -	18.
venture - - - - -	18	yearly - - - - -	18.
vineyard - - - - -	18	yonder - - - - -	18
walker - - - - -	18	younger - - - - -	18
weather - - - - -	18	zealot - - - - -	18

§ XII. EXAMPLES OF WORDS *compounded wholly or in Part of the PREPOSITIONS and TERMINATIONS.* See § V.

Action - - - - -	18	contemplation - - -	18
command - - - - -	18	carriage - - - - -	18
commend - - - - -	18	courage - - - - -	18
commendation - - -	18	encouragement - - -	18
commotion - - - - -	18	corruption - - - - -	18
commiseration - - -	18	undertake - - - - -	18
contempt - - - - -	18	undermine - - - - -	18

prayer - - - - -	o	vision - - - - -	o
practice - - - - -	o r	visionary - - - - -	o r
preserve - - - - -	o	lament - - - - -	m
preservation - - - - -	o	lamentation - - - - -	o
produce - - - - -	o	mountain - - - - -	m
production - - - - -	o	surmount - - - - -	m
prudence - - - - -	o	present - - - - -	o
temper - - - - -	r	conscience - - - - -	o
temperance - - - - -	r	conceive - - - - -	o
temptation - - - - -	r	transit - - - - -	o
probation - - - - -	r	translation - - - - -	o
counsel - - - - -	r	entrance - - - - -	o
countenance - - - - -	r	service - - - - -	o
vacation - - - - -	r	subserve - - - - -	o
vocation - - - - -	r	sufficient - - - - -	o
convocation - - - - -	r	subvert - - - - -	o
avocation - - - - -	r	pious - - - - -	o
relation - - - - -	r	virtuous - - - - -	o
ordination - - - - -	r	curious - - - - -	o
national - - - - -	r	curiosity - - - - -	o

§ XIII. ADDITIONAL DIRECTIONS TO WRITERS OF SHORT-HAND.

1. Be careful to form all the letters true, and in their just proportion: especially to make the upright strokes perpendicular.

2. Avoid all kinds of flourishes, which cause confusion, and let no words be written so long as to interfere with any in the line above or below.

3. In contracting words take care that they become not obscure. Those who have occasion to read to others what they write, should particularly attend to these hints.

4. They would do well also, to write rather large, especially at first; to leave proper spaces between the words and lines, and likewise to make necessary stops. A comma and semicolon should be made large, and rather below the line: a colon is distinguished by a long upright stroke, thus [|] and a period by a double stroke [||]; for other stops the common ones are used.

5. Take care to write well before you attempt to write fast; in order to which repeatedly transcribe the examples of words here given, in a copy-book, as in learning any other writing.

6. Habituate yourself to read what you have written, and if you have opportunity, procure a manuscript from some good writer of this short-hand, and transcribe it with care.

7. Writing *swiftly* must be gradually acquired by use. It is of considerable advantage in writing after any speaker, to hold the pen almost perpendicularly, and to have pens formed for this purpose. The smaller the writing the more expeditious. See also § VIII. 9.

* * With respect to *figures*, none can have the preference to those in common use; except the 1 *one*, which resembles A T / it is therefore usual to write *∞*

For the days of the week, some make use of the astronomical signs :

Sunday ☉ Tuesday ♀ Thursday ♀ Saturday
Monday ☾ Wednesday ♀ Friday ♀ 12

SPECIMEN OF SHORT-HAND.

The Lord's Prayer.

42 109 - u, 115 105 | 10 K 10, 10
 10 10, 10 8 5 12 - u || 9 8 8 5 4
 5 10, 10 9 8 4 10, 10 9 8 10
 10 10, 10 10 10 10, 10 10 10
 10, 10 10 10, 10 10, 10 10, 10 10







1









